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ZERI I POPULLIT DEFINES PARTY CADRE POLICY

AU031518 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "More Qualified and Scientific Work for Increasing the Party's Ranks"]

[Text] The uninterrupted increase of the party's ranks with young communists has always been a matter of great and vital importance in further strengthening the party and reinforcing its leading role. Thus it has always resolutely perfected and implemented, in a revolutionary way, healthy Marxist-Leninist criteria that have ensured the party's all-round growth and its increase from year to year with revolutionary communists who worthily militate for the ideals of communism.

Relying on the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, the party's organs and basic organizations, in compliance with the situation, needs and possibilities, last year studied the increase of the party's ranks until its next congress. Analyzing the conclusions of these studies, the Central Committee Politburo drew up the relevant orientations for the rate and criteria of the party's growth for 1982-1986. The party's organs and basic organizations are becoming extensively acquainted with them. The point is that all their work for increasing and directing the party's ranks should be raised to a higher and more scientific level on the basis of the very rich experience that has been gathered and by deepening the understanding and implementation of these orientations. A major objective of the party's organs and basic organizations is to give priority to bringing young blood from the working class into the party. There is now an increasingly correct understanding of this. But now and in the future care should always be taken so that, as it has so far, the party admits the best workers with the most distinguished class attributes, who work in the major branches of production and in the most important fronts and professions, such as industry, mines, geology, transport, construction, agricultural enterprises, and other banches. It should especially admit more miners, oil workers, geologists, metallurgists, engineers, builders, technologists, chemists, drivers, mechanics, and agricultural and livestock workers who are conscientious, distinguished, and advanced.

The party's committees and basic organizations should also better realize their tasks to more rapidly achieve the goal of cooperativist communists' holding second place, after workers, in the party's ranks. Here, too, the best cooperativists should be admitted -- those who lead in production and in its most difficult and major fronts, those who love the countryside and the work in the cooperativist economy, and who have all the other necessary qualities. In increasing the party's forces with cooperativist communists, we should improve the struggle against sentimentalism and familiarity, against placing self-interest above general interest and other things which incite and allow the departure of communists from the agricultural cooperatives.

In the future, too, the party will continue to admit communists from the ranks of the intelligentsia and office workers who prove their loyalty and devotion to implementing the party's line, who have a high ideopolitical, cultural, educational, technical, and scientific standard, who work in the most important sectors of socialist construction and defense and who specialize in the things which the party needs most. But, in this direction, the party committees and basic organizations should work better than they have thus far, to distribute and place communist cadres so they are not concentrated more than necessary, especially in the departments and other central apparatuses.

The party's suggestion to struggle against sectional views and against tendencies of having communists in every directing position and on every level of management is always relevant. Let us not forget Lenin's teaching that more nonparty elements who are faithful to it and who consistently implement its line should be placed within our socialist state's leadership.

Care has always been shown for increasing the party's ranks and especially for the quality of admissions. Good achievements and examples can be found everywhere. However, it is necessary to work even better to understand and realize on a higher level the orientations emphasized by the Eighth AWP Congress on this issue. The qualities and attributes which should characterize communists in general, and thus also those admitted into the party, were clearly and concretely defined in the report delivered by Comrade Enver to the Congress. Tendencies to accept communists because of family ties have sometimes been noticed in the basic organizations, especially in the countryside. This is very damaging; thus it is necessary to prevent every possiblity which allows the emergence of familiarity, favoritism to friends and relatives, weakening of criticism and self-criticism, encouragement of indolence, and other things that weaken the revolutionary spirit and the basic organizations' role in implementing the party's tasks.

The party's organs and basic organizations should also look at the question of rapport between communists and workers, primantly from the point of view of the demand for quality in the basic organization and communists. The party directs all the country's life, but to realize this it also has its assistant levers; the mass organizations. Thus as Comrade Enver teaches us, when we speak about covering the sector with communists, we do not mean filling it with party members; the most important thing is to have a qualified basic organization in it which is able to lead and properly manage the realization of tasks. The party accomplishes this through its levers. Thus the quality of the basic organization is important for it to properly play its role in the sector where it functions, and this role is primarily ensured by the qualities of the communists and the quality of admissions.

In raising the work and demands, in the first place, for the quality of acceptances, the party's organs and basic organizations are required to carry out better and more careful work that will also promote in the party an average age which is younger than at present. This is a demand that should be correctly understood by communists and workers to always maintain the party's freshness also in relation to its age. It is important for the quality of acceptances to work better to raise the mass organizations' role in preparing and proposing elements that should be accepted into the party, by acting with initiative and full responsibility.

Pursuing admissions is one of the most important problems in the party's work. It is the duty of the committees and basic organizations to continually carry out more qualified and scientific work to increase its ranks. It is necessary to pursue one by one, and not in general, the acceptances being made, the sectors where they are made, the ages, professions and standard of those being accepted and other things. The party committees should concentrate on these problems and should ensure in a more highly qualified way aid and control to further raise and perfect the basic organization's role in admitting new members into the party.

ITALIAN FARSETTI PLEADS NOT GUILTY OF SPYING

AU031415 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpt] This morning Farsetti was interrogated. He admitted that he had taken pictures of military sites, but he qualified this act as "a mistake, which I have committed not in full awareness of its gravity and without a bad intention". Trying in a torrent of words to underestimate his evil doing, he pleaded not guilty under the charges of espionage.

Paolo Farsetti maintains that photography is "his hobby" and that in the last two or three years, during his journeys to several states, he has taken hundreds of pictures. The judge asked him whether among the pictures he has taken in other foreign countries there were such of military targets and Farsetti answered: "There is not a single one of a military target."

In the afternoon the interrogatory of Paolo Farsetti will continue.

More on Farsetti Examination

AU031950 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 3 Mar 83

["The Examination of Farsetti Continues" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, March 3 (BTA) -- Farsetti did not deny he had taken pictures, but he motivated his act with "curiosity and interests". He said he had not seen or realized the meaning of the signs "stopping forbidden" or "photographs are forbidden" and was unaware he was taking pictures of military targets. For many of the pictures he failed to give explanations as to why he had taken them. A frontier facility, for instance, in the view of Farsetti was photographed because he found it "quite fascinating."

Tomorrow the examination of Farsetti will continue.

BCP CABLES GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PCI CONGRESS

AU041029 Sofia RABOTINCHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 83 p 5

["BCP Central Committee Greetings Message to PCI Congress"; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: The BCP Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 16th PCI Congress and to all Italian Communists. We express our solidarity with your efforts to protect the interests of the working people and to unite the progressive forces led by the workers class in the struggle for the democratic renovation of the Italian society and for peace and socialism.

The PCI Congress is being held in an aggravated situation when the most reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism -- the United States and NATO -- are striving for world hegemony, following a course toward exacerbating international tension and preparing for thermonuclear war. President Reagan has declared an anticommunist "crusade" against socialism, revolutionary and national liberation movements, and all democratic and peace-loving forces. Imperialism is intensifying "psychological warfare" and resorting to gross and malicious slander campaigns whose purpose is to undermine confidence and sow animosity among people.

Today, the question of questions, the question of all peoples and classes, and the question about the very existence of mankind is not to allow a thermonuclear disaster to occur. That is why Georgi Dimitrov's legacies about the need for joint actions of communists from all countries, of cooperation with socialists, social democrats, and with everyone who holds peace and understanding among peoples dear, are more topical than ever.

The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact members and the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union -- a decisive factor in the struggle for peace and social progress -- are a constructive platform for curbing the arms race, reducing tension in international relations, and strengthening peace and security.

Socialist Bulgaria has a stable and dynamically developing economy, flourishing culture and education, and improving standards of living. For almost 40 years our country has not known any crisis or unemployment. Within the 1970-1980 period alone, the Bulgaria economic potential doubled. Communists and all Bulgarians are united and rallied around the Leninist April line of the BCP and around the Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and of their efforts to further build a developed socialist society.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the BCP is following a consistent policy of peace, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world. The BCP is intensively contributing to strengthening the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement as well as efficiently supporting the revolutionary and progressive forces which are struggling against imperialism and reaction for national and social liberation.

While wishing you successes and fruitful work, we express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PCI will continue to develop in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism and in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Italian peoples.

LEADERS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES IN SOFIA

AU031041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Summary] Celebrations marking the 105th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke were held throughout the country today. "At the National Assembly Square, in front of the liberators monument in Sofia, wreaths of gratitude were laid today on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Standing Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the leadership of public, political, and mass organizations. Wreaths were also laid at the monuments to the unknown soldiers, the Russian monument, the doctor's monument, and at the monument to Vasil Levski. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Tsola Dragoycheva, and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as by the military attaches at the embassies of the socialist countries accredited to Bulgaria."

Festive Tattoo

AU031954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Summary] On 3 March in Sofia a festive tattoo marking the 105th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke took place. Thousands of Sofia citizens attending the ceremony "paid tribute to the self-sacrifice of the Russian soldiers who crossed the Danube with the pure and holy thought of helping their brother Bulgarians." The names of famous revolutionaries were read at the festive tattoo. "Together with thousands of Sofia citizens the celebration was also attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and other officials."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF ALOIS INDRA TO SRV

Meets Friendship Society Officials

LD032319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Vietnam — The Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, its chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, met in Hanoi today with the representatives of the Vietnamese-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by its chairman, Tran Duy Hung.

Alois Indra appreciated the contribution of the society to deepening the relations of fraternal friendship between the people of the two countries.

Tran Duy Hung assured the Czechoslovak guests that the society will do everything for the further development of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship.

The Czechoslovak ambassador in Vietnam, Bohuslav Handl, hosted a reception in honor of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation. The reception was attended, on the Vietnamese side, by the chairman of the National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, and by other officials.

Addresses Hanoi Workers

LD031428 Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Hanoi (CETEKA correspondent) -- Thursday's meeting of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship held in the Trang Hung Dao engineering plant here and attended by the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its Chairman Alois Indra, became a live expression of fraternal bonds between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

The plant producing diesel engines, mills and crushers is now one of the biggest plants in Hanoi and its products have already won appreciation also abroad -- e.g. they were awarded the gold medal at the Plovdiv trade fair.

Director of the plant Tran Nui stated at the meeting that the workers are successfully implementing the plan and thus contribute towards the economic development of their country. He added that together with all Vietnamese people they want to further deepen Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship.

The Czechoslovak delegation also inspected Thursday the building site of the Thang Long Bridge in Hanoi which will be after its completion in 1985 the second bridge with firm pillars across the Red River in the Vietnamese capital. The bridge, built with Soviet aid, ranks among the biggest projects of the current Vietnamese five-year-plan. It will be 1,668 metres long and will serve both cars and railway.

Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the peace [as received] anti-imperialist foreign policy of Vietnam and supports its initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra said today.

Addressing workers of the Trang Hung Dao engineering works in Hanoi he stressed the special importance of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their joint struggle for independence, socialism and peace and expressed full support to the results of the conference of the highest representatives of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane February 22 and 23.

Alois Indra assured the Vietnamese workers they can rely on Czechoslovakia's solidarity, cooperation and support and stressed the results they have achieved are convincing proof of the favourable effect of international support, solidarity and all-round fraternal cooperation of countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the unity, cohesion and cooperation of the socialist countries is of paramount importance for the world-wide struggle of the forces of progress and peace with the forces of imperialist reaction and war and pointed out specifically that the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty countries in Prague last January is a feasible peace alternative to the threat of a nuclear holocaust and calls for broad international cooperation in the name of preserving civilization and life on the earth. Prague will also be the venue of the World Peace Assembly next June where people of various political ideas, religions, and complexions, but with the same conviction that the problems of the present-day world cannot be solved but by peaceful coexistence, will meet, the Federal Assembly chairman noted.

FURTHER ON DZUR VISIT TO ETHIOPIA, MOZAMBIQUE

Received by Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU031128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Mar 83 p 7

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Minister Received by Ethiopia's Representative"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Mar (CTK) -- Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, who is paying an official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia, was received on Tuesday by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

The same day M. Dzur opened talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Defense of socialist Ethiopia led by Minister of Defense Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan. The ministers briefed each other on the situation in their countries and armies and voiced satisfaction with the development of mutual relations. In the talks, M. Dzur expressed appreciation for the efforts of socialist Ethiopia in building the country and safeguarding its security.

The Czechoslovak minister of national defense then laid a wreath at the Victory Memorial and paid homage to the heroes who fell in battles against the fascists during World War II.

Leaves Ethiopia for Mozambique

LD031200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia, today ended his official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia. He departed by air, as head of a Czechoslovak People's Army delegation, for the Mozambique capital of Maputo. Seeing him off at Addis Ababa airport were General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Ethiopian minister of defense, and other military representatives.

Arrives in Mozambique, Begins Talks

LD032241 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Maputo [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak National Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur arrived here today on an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the invitation of Defense Minister Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

General Dzur laid a wreath at the Memorial of Heroes and started talks in the Defense Ministry of further deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FUNERAL OF JOZEF MJARTAN

LD032344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held in Bratislava today to pay last respects to Jozef Mjartan, honorary chairman of the Slovak Revival Party, member of the Presidium of the CSSR National Front and Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front, deputy of the Slovak National Council and Bearer of the Order of Klement Gottwald, the order of the Republic, the Order of Victorious February, the Order of the Red Star, the Order of Labor and other awards. The ceremony was held in the Slovak Philharmony Hall. Among the wreaths at the coffin were also wreaths from the president of the republic and the federal government.

Apart from the family, the state funeral was attended by a delegation of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee and the Slovak state organs led by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. The funeral was also attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ, Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier.

Julius Hanus, first deputy Slovak premier, spoke about the life and work of the deceased who was guided by the principle of uncompromising protection of the interests and rights of the working men and ardent patriotism leading to the (?convincing assertion) of the coexistence of our nations in the common Czechoslovak state. He said that Jozef Mjartan left work behind him which deserves the profound respect of our socialist society.

The coffin with the body was then taken to the Bratislava crematorium. Jozef Lenart, chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, was present at the mourning ceremony there.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES NATIONAL FRONT PLENUM

LD040018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Summary] "Members of the CSSR National Front Central Committee held a plenary session in Prague today. Lambert Jezek supplies the following information:

"The session was opened by Comrade Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, presidium and deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. In his opening address he stressed the significance of today's session, which is meeting immediately after the victorious February celebrations, and recalled the significant role of the revived and united National Front."

A report by the Presidium was then delivered by Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Front Central Committee. He discussed the National Front's share in implementing social and economic tasks this year and the further development of cooperation with the national committees, and said that the new law on the national committees places demands on all the organs and organizations of the National Front. A short while ago, a discussion began on the report.

LEADERS SPEAK, WRITE ON FEB 1948, OTHER ISSUES

Lenart Speech

AU010820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb p 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a 24 February Bratislava rally marking the 35th anniversary of "victorious February": "Loyal to the Legacy of Victorious February, We Will Fulfill the Program of the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Excerpts] Notwithstanding historical facts, the reaction does not stop repeating again and again its thesis about a "Communist putsch." It does so only to cast doubt on the democratic nature of the solution of the political crisis and to obliterate the correct interpretation of victorious February as an act by means of which the working people under the leadership of the workers class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, using political means, once and for all took their fate out of the hands of exploiters and oppressors and seized it themselves, in accordance with their interests and needs.

The attempts of the bourgeoisie to cast doubt on the democratic nature of the CPCZ's policy were joined by the reproach of some rightwing social democrats and Trotskyites that the Communists had allegedly missed the opportunity to apply a "democratic model of socialism" in Czechoslovakia. We still vividly remember that in the years of crisis in the party and society these slanders were seconded by rightwing forces within our party. They accused the party of implanting in February a Soviet model, which, as they said, is alien to us. They found the roots of this "sin" in the "suppression of the democratic traditions of the Czechoslovak workers movement," which allegedly occurred as early as the Fifth CPCZ Congress in 1929.

These forces present the matters as though Czechoslovakia had begun to build socialism in May 1945, as though there had not existed at that time any class antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the workers class and other working people, as though the conflicts between the two camps had been purely ideological and not of a class-power nature.

We, on the other hand, know that the stage of the national and democratic revolution has a historically possible approach to the socialist revolution, a stage determined by the class-political correlation of forces. The party knew that no matter what form the revolution took the bourgeoisie would not surrender its political and economic positions voluntarily. That is why a whole stage of struggles was necessary, why a sharp struggle was waged for social and national issues, against the bourgeois reaction and for isolating it amidst our nations. However, the party's line, aimed at gradually transforming the national and democratic revolution with a socialist revolution, did not rule out other forms of solution, had the bourgeoisie resorted to terror, to military counterrevolution. That is why the party supported the formation of action committees of the National Front and People's Militia -- the armed fist of the working people -- to be prepared for the defense of the revolution.

It was undoubtedly a success, advantageous, and evidence of the party's maturity as a proven leader that we were able to avoid an armed conflict. The correctness of the Leninist precept that under favorable conditions the workers class and the working people can seize power by peaceful means was thus confirmed in our country.

We know that the path of building socialism was not easy and that we have not avoided errors in the process. They were a result of deviation from scientific socialism in the form of subjectivism and overtaking developments.

In the years 1968 and 1969 rightwing and antisocialist forces took advantage of the party's endeavor to rectify the mistakes and launched an attack on socialism to disrupt conditions in our country. Owing to the timely internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and to the Marxist-Leninist forces that arose to ward off the counterrevolution, we have overcome the crisis in the party and society and consolidated the situation. The crucial and outstanding role in this process was played by the new party leadership, at the head of which the party placed Comrade Gustav Husak. It is precisely due to him that the Leninist line -- aimed at renewing the party's unity and action ability, leading society out of the crisis and renewing and strengthening our international obligations -- has been energetically asserted. The 14th CPCZ Congress was thus able to declare the stage of consolidation completed, to draw conclusions and lessons from the crisis and to adopt the program of further building socialism.

Comrades!

In summing up the experiences acquired by our party, the workers class and the whole national front of working people from towns and villages in the period of building socialism, we again realize the basic precept that loyalty to Leninism and the ability to apply this doctrine creatively is the source of our successes and of all victories of the workers class and the working people of socialist Czechoslovakia. Any deviation from this doctrine, on the other hand, has always led to errors and losses for which we had to pay dearly.

That is why also today the creative application of Leninism remains a safe and reliable path for us and a well-tried guide in the struggle to build an advanced socialist society. We know that this is a stage in which socialism is developing on its own foundations, advancing in a harmonious wholeness and in which the great merit and potentials of this new social system are becoming even more fully and distinctly manifest. However, at the same time, qualitatively new needs are arising in this period in all walks of life. That is why a higher level of production forces and production and other social relations, a higher quality of people's socialist awareness, education and qualification, and the creation of conditions for the further all-round development of man is required.

Our party correctly noted at its congresses that the resources we have accumulated constitute a reliable basis for achieving progress in all fields. The chief task is that we use these resources as effectively as possible and create new ones and that we more consistently implement the party's strategic line in switching the economy onto a path of intensive development.

Setting out the struggle for utmost efficiency and quality and for a predominantly intensive type of development is in line with the very nature of the developing socialist society, with its intrinsic needs. In view of the potential at our disposal, it is also feasible. Achieving a turnabout in intensification is the foremost and innermost interest of the workers class and other working people, it is in the interest of every collective and individual. It is in keeping with their aspiration to live better, with their growing demands on the quality and more varied selection of products and services. It is exactly what people call for and demand.

The urgency of this requirement is accentuated by the sharp increase in the cost of extracting raw materials and fuels and of producing energy and thus also in their price, by the investment-intensiveness of the solution of ecological problems and by the complication, through no fault of ours, in relations with the West.

We must, therefore, regard increased effectiveness and quality as the key task of our time, as a further development of the legacy of February. As Comrade Husak stressed at the Seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, "We must speedily adapt to the increasingly exacting and rapidly changing conditions of the world economy."

"We must do everything we can to keep abreast of the rapid pace of scientific-technical progress...."

And, therefore, we must mobilize the merits of socialism, above all, improve socialist production relations to make them act as a powerful accelerator of the development of production forces and to make them create conditions for linking the advantages of socialism with the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution. This presupposes that we more deeply penetrate the process of developing and drawing closer to each other the forms of socialist ownership and that we use existing material and manpower resources more effectively. It presupposes that we get to know the processes governing the further socializing [zespolecensteni] of labor and that we utilize the possibilities ensuing from them in developing specialization and production sharing. We must deal with questions concerning the relationship between production and consumption, the shaping of a socialist model of consumption and its implementation in such a way that improvements in individual aspects of the standard of living are based on the desirable growth of working activity and its results. Furthermore, we must get to know more fully the laws governing the development of the socialist economy, strictly respect them and skillfully apply this knowledge. In the interest of this we must, metaphorically speaking, use to the last bit the advantages of socialist production relations and improve the mechanism of management and the organization of production.

What we want is simply to overcome, in the interest of better final results, the barriers existing between individual sectors, economic production units and enterprises. We want to overcome the existing grave weaknesses in links between science and production and develop rational forms of these links. And with the same urgency, precisely in the present complex situation, we must make increasingly effective use of the growing economic strength of our socialist community. In the interest of this it is necessary to improve the mechanism of the international socialist economic integration so as to make it demonstrate even more convincingly the advantage of cooperation for every fraternal country and for the community of the CEMA countries as a whole.

These, comrades, are the tasks the Central Committee with all due urgency places before leading cadres in the party, state and economic management bodies and research institutes. They must infer from them the demands on their own work and on the results of the enterprises and organizations which they run.

The lasting revolutionary legacy of February -- to strengthen alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union -- is now, at a time when the issue of war and peace is being decided, assuming a fateful importance for our nations.

At a time when international, especially American, imperialism does not conceal its orientation toward confrontation with the countries of the socialist community, initiates a new round of the arms race, reckons with the so-called advantage of a "first strike" and cynically speaks about "limited," "protracted" and other forms of nuclear war, in these moments the policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at averting a nuclear war and defending peace, is the only hope and mainstay for us and the entire human race.

This is demonstrated with new vigor by the voice of the Warsaw Pact member countries that resounded from the Prague meeting. They turned to all countries of the world with the appeal to strengthen peace and security, values that are desired by the nations, which are exhausted from armament and anxiety about the future. They called therefore on the governments of Western countries to seek a common language in crucial issues -- to halt the feverish pursuit of armament, begin a gradual disarmament, and improve the international atmosphere.

The progressive public in the world has rightly expressed appreciation for the exceedingly important impetus for a new large-scale project -- the conclusion of a treaty on mutually renouncing the use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace.

It has also expressed appreciation for the fact that the nations of the Warsaw Pact member countries do not seek unilateral advantages, but solutions that are acceptable to all, solutions based on the principles of equality and mutual security.

While the position of our countries on this issue is realistic and sincere, the position of the United States and some West European countries is different. The insistence on the so-called "zero option," shown by Reagan's appeal to the nations of Europe, bears out an unrealistic approach that renders progress at the Geneva talks impossible and deliberately dooms them to failure.

The working people of Slovakia unequivocally and unconditionally endorse the position and the new peace proposals of the countries of the Warsaw Pact led by the Soviet Union. We stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, with the people of the socialist countries, our class brethren in the capitalist countries and millions of honest people in the world who are more and more emphatically raising their voices against war and nuclear death, and for peace and life on earth. We are raising our voice in the awareness that only the strength of millions is capable of overcoming the resistance of militarist circles. We agree with Comrade Andropov who said that nations that are entering the main stage of history "are capable of warding off by active and purposeful steps the threat of a nuclear war and of defending peace and hence, life on our earth."

We are making manifest our determination to step up our endeavor to consolidate the unity and strengthen the economic and, if need be, the defensive strength of the countries of the socialist community. That is also why our party and government support the endeavor to further markedly deepen and enhance the effectiveness of the CEMA countries' economic cooperation.

Allow me, esteemed friends, to convey from our rally, in the name of the Slovak working people, most cordial greetings to the commanders and all members of the heroic Soviet Army on the occasion of its 65th anniversary. We wish the Soviet Armed Forces success in fulfilling their great and noble mission in the defense of peace and socialism. Allow me to note in this context that we were able on the occasion of this anniversary to personally greet members of the Irkutsko-Pinskaya Division, which is among us, fulfilling its internationalist mission in Slovakia. The Soviet comrades asked us to convey to this rally and to all Slovak working people their sincere comradely greetings and best wishes for the 35th anniversary of our February.

Esteemed comrades!

May the 35th anniversary of victorious February be a new significant impetus for us to consolidate the unity, strength and action ability of the CPCZ and its authentic ties with the people!

May it inspire us to deepen the unity of the people and to cement the fraternal coexistence of our nations and nationalities!

May it obligate us to intensify indestructible fraternity and friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries!

Comrades, let us see to the honorable and successful fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the program of building an advanced socialist society!

Glory to the unforgettable February victory of the working people of Czechoslovakia.

Long live socialism, may peace prevail!

Indra Article

AU022030 Prague TRIBUNA No 8 in Czech 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "To Guard and Develop the Legacy of Great February"]

[Excerpt] In February [1948], the people decided once and for all: Czechoslovakia will advance along the socialist path! Nevertheless, 20 years later we witnessed an attempt at some sort of an "anti-February" and had to give an answer to ourselves and the international workers movement why this happened. "Lessons From the Crisis Development" [party document on lessons to be drawn after the 13th CPCZ Congress] gives a precise and comprehensible explanation: It was because we had forgotten Gottwald's famous warning "if we do not do something very stupid," because the then party and state leadership made it possible for revisionists and antisocialist forces to belittle the fundamental values of the socialist revolution, because we abandoned the principles that had been the prerequisite for the February victory.

Since 1969 the new CPCZ leadership has unreservedly professed allegiance to February and has demonstrated by its policy that it vigilantly guards and creatively develops its legacy. More than once experience has taught us that the best method of protecting oneself against mistakes is to master and creatively apply the revolutionary theory, to realistically assess the situation and one's own possibilities and, on this basis, to soberly determine the goals and the paths toward achieving them. When these principles of the revolutionary practice are respected, subjectivism cannot thrive, sectarianism and rightwing revisionism have no chance to succeed and the internal and external enemies' field for maneuvering becomes increasingly narrow. However, revolutionary vigilance must not be perceived as an empty cliche, but as an essential part of our everyday work because the enemy will never miss a chance to take advantage of any of our weaknesses and will attempt to restore capitalism.

The successful development of socialism is always contingent on the Communist Party's close ties with the workers class and the people. Therein lies the source of inspiration for formulating a correct party policy as well as the guarantee of its consistent implementation. It has been said more than once that the party will not tolerate even the slightest sign of an attempt at "administering" the people or at politically patronizing the workers class. The National Front, national committees, social organizations and other political parties are an instrument for developing and improving socialist democracy, they constitute the basis for deepening the moral and political unity of the people. It is in them that the working people's views should become manifest, it is in them that people should be enlisted, by means of persuasion, for taking an active part in shaping and implementing our policy. The more complicated the situation, the more intensively we must practically develop the policy of the National Front and the more closely the party must be linked with the people and listen to their voice. This does not at all mean retreating before incorrect views or even sailing in the wake of backward moods. Communists, as members of the organized political vanguard of the workers class, will hold their own only if they are able to speak and act in a principled way. Their mission is to persuade their fellow citizens that difficulties of any type are always, from the historical viewpoint, of a transient nature. Our path has not been, is not and will not be easy. Obstacles may slow down our advance, but they will not prevent the attainment of the ultimate goal -- communism. In the period of building advanced socialism, among the foremost revolutionary obligations is looking after the economy in the spirit of the conclusions of party congresses and Central Committee resolutions.

The point at issue in February was the political victory of the working people; the purpose of the political struggle today is, among other things, to overcome manifestations of incompetence in national economic management, technical and organizational inflexibility, stereotypes and ingrained incorrect habits, slovenly work and lack of discipline. The endeavor for utmost effectiveness of our economy, the maximal possible utilization of all types of energy and materials, top quality production and order in the wage policy is nothing "banal and commonplace" but a highly political task in the interest of our homeland and its people. The success of this policy is directly dependent on professional know-how and organizational competence but, to no lesser degree, on a highly motivated and permanent revolutionary zeal.

And can we perhaps solve any of our own tasks without losing sight of [as published] the international political context, without thinking of our place in the world, of our republic's security? That which is happening today in every corner of our planet cannot leave any true patriot indifferent. True, even the economic consequences of the world development are not negligible, but the overriding question is that of preserving peace. Imperialism can by no means act as it used to 40 or 50 years ago or even before Great October. Yet it is still a strong adversary, which is all the more dangerous in that its most aggressive representatives are at the helm in individual capitalist states. They lack the ability of realistic judgment and the necessary degree of responsibility vis-a-vis the human race. In their desire for the "good old days," they would like to restore their unlimited world domination. They willfully declare individual parts of the world "spheres of their vital interests," use any means to suppress revolutionary and national liberation movements, impose by all possible methods neocolonialist rule on young states, do not keep it a secret that their aim is to "sweep communism off the face of the earth," and adventurously toy with gigantic arsenals of the most destructive weapons.

We are actively -- in our diplomacy, but also by fulfilling economic tasks -- erecting a barrier to the imperialist policy of aggression and blackmail. Our people will give their Armed Forces everything they need to defend the homeland and socialism and to fulfill their obligations arising from the alliance. However, we are serving ourselves and mankind, above all, by actively supporting the Soviet peace policy, by supporting the specific proposals contained in the speeches of Yuriy Andropov, in the declaration of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee issued on the occasion of celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and in the Political Declaration of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. We are strengthened by the realization that standing shoulder to shoulder with the countries of the socialist community is the Nonaligned Movement, that we are marching in one line with the forces of peace all over the world, forces that are growing unprecedentedly in strength.

However, more than anything else it is our treaty of alliance with the first land of socialism -- the mighty Soviet Union -- that guarantees our security, national freedom, and state independence. It was also for the nature of the relationship with our liberator and most faithful ally that the victorious battle of February was fought. Since then our alliance has further consolidated and our all-round fraternal cooperation has reached unsuspected dimensions. Its quality is improving, for the benefit of the interests of socialism and peace. It is bilaterally advantageous, but benefit from it is derived, above all, by Czechoslovakia. The possibility to draw on the rich Soviet experience is invaluable for us. To guard and develop the legacy of February means to comply every day with the letter and spirit of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, to incessantly contribute to developing friendship between our Communist Parties and the people of the two countries. No one and nothing will ever make us relax the principle that the attitude to the Soviet Union is the yardstick of socialist awareness, dedication to the cause of peace and Czechoslovak patriotism.

As Klement Gottwald used to stress, the Communist Party was the creator of the working people's victory in February. The party also guarantees that we will not abandon the path of socialism. The party and its correct policy and activity remain the key to solving all present and future tasks. The interest of our people therefore requires that we incessantly consolidate its leading role in society, guard its purity, systematically raise its action ability and, on the basis of a creative and principled Marxist-Leninist policy, deepen its unity. The party can fulfill its historic mission only when a spirit of principled criticism and self-criticism prevails in it, when it does not succumb to self-satisfaction from its successes, does not retreat in the face of difficulties and when Communists do not become proud -- this is when it will serve the workers class and the people. Every member and, even more, every functionary must be constantly guided by the words of Gustav Husak at the 16th CPCZ Congress: "Party members must set the example in all sectors. We, Communists, do not want to and must not differ from other working people in anything but greater responsibility, awareness, industry and dedication. We joined the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class with the awareness that serving the people is the purpose of our lives. Our sole prerogative is to be in the front ranks of the struggle for further developing socialism and for communism." The more consistently we assert these ideas in life, the greater authority the party will enjoy and the easier it will be to come to terms with the present and future tasks.

Many a contemporary of and participant in February [1948] may have thought that the path to socialism would be "easier." However, the socialist revolution is not a matter of a few days. It is a historical and, therefore, relatively long process. We have all the prerequisites to pass this test. It is only essential that we realize that, just like February, also the present stage of socialist construction is our affair, that the fate of the fatherland depends on our skill, on the work of our hands. Every one of us is responsible for mastering the set tasks, responsible to the people, his contemporaries, the future generations and the international communist and workers movement. Let us see to it that this period of building socialism goes down in history as equivalent in significance to victorious February.

Bejda Article

LD241141 Prague CTK in English 1045 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Prague [Dateline as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee alternate member Vasil Bejda wrote in RUDE PRAVO today that the February victory over reactionary forces 35 years ago contributed to the change in the balance of class forces in the world to the benefit of socialism and peace.

Vasil Bejda recalled that in February 1948, the foreign policy orientation on the Soviet Union prevailed and Czechoslovakia became a firm part of the socialist community which was just forming itself. The plans of reactionary forces for a basic revision of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy failed, he added.

Today, Czechoslovakia is being blamed for the defeat of the reactionary forces in February 1948 having led to the unleashing of the "cold war" and to preparations for a "hot war". Reality, however, testifies to the contrary. There are enough proofs that the United States then counted with atomic blackmail and that it launched a new round of armament in an attempt to contain communism, Vasil Bajda said, and added that the situation is no different at present when notorious statements about the "danger of communism" and about the "expansionist nature of the communist system" are being adjusted for present needs, and demagogical conclusions are made on the need to defend "democracy and freedom".

In its present crusade against the socialist countries, the class adversary calculates with inciting and organizing the enemies of socialism and people deluded by them, Vasil Bejda said.

The events in Poland in the past few years are a clear proof of this. The verbal camouflage by U.S. leaders of support for the movement for "democracy and freedom" is gross hypocrisy since imperialism strives to achieve the basic strategic aim -- to disintegrate and destroy socialism. Imperialist impudence goes as far as to hide under the slogan of defending "peace in freedom." But what peace? Peace under the domination and dictate of U.S. imperialism. What freedom? The freedom of unlimited capitalist enterprise, unemployment, social insecurity, exploitation and suppression of other nations.

Vasil Bejda stressed that the people of Czechoslovakia rid themselves of these "freedoms" owing to the February victory. A guarantee that they will not be imposed on them again is Czechoslovakia's firm place in the socialist community. Therefore, the significance of proletarian and socialist internationalism, which is a firm principle of the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, is more evident today than in the February days of 1948, Vasil Bejda stressed.

Jakes Article

LD231817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The importance of the 35th anniversary of victorious February is recalled by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the periodical KOMMUNIST. He emphasizes that the victory of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia was of great significance and was an indivisible part of the origins of the world socialist system. Milos Jakes notes that since February 1948 the Czechoslovak working people have created a powerful economic potential: Industrial production has grown twelvefold and agricultural production twofold. The fast growth of production has meant a growth in national income, which is 6 times higher in 1982 than in 1948. Writing in KOMMUNIST, Milos Jakes emphasizes again that the Czechoslovak people fully support the Soviet Union's peace policy and proposals for strengthening peace, liquidating the danger of nuclear war, reducing the arms buildup and for detente.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 3-4 MAR

Arrives 3 March

LD031210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0929 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in the GDR Thursday morning for a working visit. He is here at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

When the special aircraft with Mozambique's party leader and head of state arrived at the airport, which was bedecked with the two countries' flags and the red flag of the working class, Erich Honecker and Samora Machel embraced fraternally. Then the guest presented the people accompanying him: Mario da Graca Fernandes Machungo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee's standing Political Committee and minister of planning; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, minister of agriculture and head of the Frelimo Central Committee Department of Defense and Security; Muradali Mamadhusen, state secretary and the president's personal secretary; Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons; and Joao dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton.

Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bruno Lietz, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry, and food; Doctor Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash; Gerd Koenig, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Friedel Trappen, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee, were at the airport with Erich Honecker to welcome the president and his delegation. Valentin Kopteltsev, the USSR ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

Honecker Meets With Machel

LD031520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Marshal Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, held talks on Thursday on questions of bilateral relations and the current international situation. During the friendly meeting in Niederschoenhausen Castle, the leading representatives of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique praised the high level of cooperation between their parties, states, and peoples. They agreed that the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty concluded between the two countries in 1979 has demonstrated its value. It continues to form the firm basis for the comprehensively developing mutually fruitful relations which received further impetus from the visit by Samora Machel to the GDR in 1980.

In their exchange of views on current international questions, Erich Honecker and Samora Machel noted that there is considerable escalation in the global conflict in the struggle for peace. Both statesmen agree that the most important current concern is to work against the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles to undermine detente -- the policy of confrontation and arms drive, of interference in the internal affairs of states and of the suppression of national liberation struggles. The fight of the socialist countries to limit the arms race, secure peace, and defend the sovereign rights and liberties of the peoples is in accord with this most important concern.

In this connection, Erich Honecker pointed to the Political Declaration of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty members and assessed it as the most comprehensive peace initiative so far for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. Samora Machel welcomed the proposals made in the declaration and agreed that their realization would contribute significantly to the improvement of the international situation.

Much time was devoted in the talks to questions concerning the situation on the African Continent. Erich Honecker and Samora Machel turned decisively against the imperialist policy of threats and interference and the escalation of conflicts in this area. They condemned the continuing peace-threatening attempts by NATO to extend its field of action to Africa.

The two statesmen gave special significance to the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the international arena. They expressed their conviction that the forthcoming Seventh Summit Conference in Delhi would make a significant contribution to the global securing of peace.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, met on Thursday with Mario da Graca Fernandes Machungo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee standing Political Committee and minister of planning, to discuss questions of bilateral cooperation.

Honecker Hosts Luncheon

LD031627 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council hosted a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Attending the luncheon were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mielke, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and Gerhard Schuerer; as well as Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and food stuffs; Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and power; and Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining, metallurgy, and potash. Personages accompanying the Mozambique president were also present.

Erich Honecker and Somora Machel exchanged toasts.

Report on Honecker Toast

LD032127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 3 Mar 83

["Erich Honecker's Toast at the Luncheon in Honor of Samora Moises Machel" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- At the beginning of his toast Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome Samora Machel to the GDR. He then said:

Your visit is a renewed expression of the traditional close friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. As comrades-in-arms, common goals have linked us for a long time. We are working for a peaceful future, the happiness of the people, and for the realization of the ideals of socialism. It was in this spirit that we held our exchange of views today and that we were able to note agreement in all the questions dealt with.

It is almost 4 years to the day since, during my visit to you, I have the opportunity to learn more about the important changes which are taking place in the People's Republic of Mozambique. I gained a deep impression of how the terrible legacy of 500 years of colonial domination is being overcome step-by-step and a new social order is being formed. For all of us, your country is a reflection of the fact that Africa is awakening.

Led by its revolutionary vanguard, Frelimo, the people of Mozambique have achieved important successes in defending their national independence and sovereignty on the path to socialism. Many tests have had to be passed in doing this. In the present struggle against the policy of interference and threats by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and against the armed acts of aggression by the South African racist regime and the counterrevolutionary machinations initiated by the Republic of South Africa, we also stand in solidarity at the side of the peoples of the Republic of Mozambique.

We note with great satisfaction that after the friendship visit which you, dear Comrade Samora Machel, paid to the GDR in 1980 our cooperation has continued to develop well in accordance with the agreements we reached. We are determined to do our utmost to shape our relations further on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation for the benefit of peace and for the happiness of our peoples.

The Frelimo and the SED, the peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR, are concentrating their efforts on realizing far reaching programmatic objectives. Linked most closely with this is the struggle for a peaceful future for both the present and the future generations. A secure peace and the preservation of mankind from the inferno of a nuclear war is one of our most lofty goals and is the most important thing that must be achieved at the present time.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, place great hopes in being able to alter the course of world history in their favor with their policy of confrontation. This is an illusion, however, because at a time such as the present the forces are certainly available to frustrate such intentions.

The latest proposals of the Warsaw Pact members point the way; they take into account the interests of all sides and in this way help to solve the most burning questions of war and peace. We allow no one to surpass us in the efforts to safeguard peace, although frequently attempts are made by interested parties to insinuate the opposite. There is no "threat from the East."

We are ready for the most radical steps in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction if they take place in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The Prague declaration opens the way to agreements which make it possible to end the senseless arms race and to ensure finally that the means liberated by disarmament benefit the progress of the peoples, not least the developing countries. The world wide positive response proves how deeply the will to peace is rooted in mankind. Therefore, one can only hope that reason and good will will gain the upper hand.

This applies particularly to the European Continent. Here it is above all a case of preventing the deployment of new medium-range missiles planned by NATO for this year and with which the United States wants to set up nuclear first-strike weapons on the doorstep of the socialist community. We are also in favor of examining all proposals which help to lessen the danger of nuclear war.

The signing of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations would be a suitable means of strengthening mankind's confidence in a peaceful future.

The Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has been positively received and supported by us. The GDR is even prepared, given observance of the principles of equality and equal security, to make its entire territory available for this. Unfortunately, the Swedish proposal has not found the support of the second German state, the FRG. But the dialogue on the implementation of this proposal is not, therefore, at an end because the Swedish proposal is endorsed by many sides. Its realization would be a decisive step toward creating a nuclear-weapon-free Europe. We would be on the road then to creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons.

A serious threat to peace also issues from the attemtps to extend NATO's influence to other regions of the world, to create new imperialist military alliances, and to expand naval and military bases in the Indian Ocean region and equip them with nuclear weapons. The most reactionary imperialist circles are clearly aiming to preserve southern Africa as an area of tension. They are trying to destabilize the states in this region, especially the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola, and to undermine the unity of the African states by paralyzing and causing the disintegration of the OAU. Therefore, we welcome the important results of the recent summit conference of the frontline states, South-West African Peoples Organization and the African National Congress with all our hearts. They testify to the determination of the progressive states and forces in southern Africa to strengthen the struggle against the racist regime's policy of aggression and destabilization.

The GDR also strongly opposes the policy of interference and threats of the most aggressive circles of imperialism against the other free states of Africa and the stirring up of conflicts on the Africa Continent. We are certain that the African states will rebuff the imperialist policy of creating divisions and will ensure their united cooperation in the struggle to preserve peace, defend independence, and develop their countries overall. The GDR will continue to cooperate with all forces of good will so that the peoples of the earth will have the chance to shape their lives in peace and security without imperialist interference and intervention. In this spirit we most cordially wish the forthcoming Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi much success. This movement is playing an important role in the world arena and we are deeply convinced that its decisions will prove to be a valuable contribution to removing international tensions.

Your visit is taking place at the beginning of Karl Marx Year. In this year, in which we are receiving many guests from all over the world, the working people of our country are making efforts to honor the founder of scientific socialism with great initiatives and performances and to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In this they are guided by the knowledge that the successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR helps to consolidate the positions of peace and socialism in the world. This is a great national and also international task. In mastering it we fulfill the responsibility which we bear in our role of the joint struggle.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker asked Samora Machel to convey the fraternal greetings of the SED, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR to the party, the government, and the entire people of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Report on Machel Toast

LD032147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 3 Mar 83

["Samora Machel's Toast at the Luncheon" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Samora Moises Machel first of all expressed his great pleasure on seeing Erich Honecker again.

He described the GDR as a steady bulwark of socialism, as a country which is fraternally allied to Mozambique and went on to say: Besides the pleasures of our stay in the GDR there is the pleasure of being here in its capital Berlin, this beautiful city. Besides this, there is the pleasure and joy of the very friendly, very cordial, fraternally frank words which Erich Honecker spoke to us at his welcome and during the talks. Many thanks, Comrade Honecker, many thanks, dear comrades of the GDR. Here we always feel a fraternal, warm atmosphere of togetherness. This is a deep expression of the spirit of friendship and fraternity, an expression of militant alliance which unites our parties, peoples, and states.

Allow me to say, comrades, that we Mozambicans feel at home here. Except for the direct neighbors of Mozambique, the GDR is the only country in which there is a community of Mozambique citizens. It is here that the first generation of qualified people, of future skilled workers, is being educated for our country. Here the continuers of our revolution, the builders of socialism are being trained. Here we can see true internationalism. Let us sum this up in one sentence: This symbolizes the character of our friendship and our relations. Our citizens are studying in this country. They are also learning to value the fatherland, to serve the fatherland, to love their people, to serve the people, and to defend socialism. This means that young people from Mozambique are learning here on the soil of the GDR for the future of our home. Thus we thank all citizens of the GDR who are training Mozambique citizens here. We know the problems that this entails. Yet the GDR, the SED and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the State Council of the GDR, the state and the people of the GDR have accepted the Mozambicans and treated them like their own sons. So we say: Thank you, GDR, thank you GDR, thank you Comrade Honecker.

We have celebrated the fourth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries. Today we can assess how far we have come since then. Great projects are being carried out in agriculture, mining, and industry. In the spheres of education and the health system, and also in the sphere of trade, we have had great successes. The GDR is one of the four largest trading partners of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We can say, Comrade Honecker, that we are moving quickly. We started from nothing and today we have a great deal to show for we have a firm foundation for our relations -- the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which means that our aims and our views coincide, that our interests are in harmony. So our alliance has a strategic character. It threatens no one. It promotes the joint struggle for peace and socialism, for the freedom and independence of peoples. This alliance contributes to the progress of the world revolutionary movement.

The main problem we confront today is the general danger of war. For Mozambique and the GDR peace, disarmament, peaceful coexistence, good-neighborly relations, and regional cooperation are conditions of life and of progress. We must say that the policy of imperialism, its policy of the arms race, of introducing new weapons systems in Western Europe, and of stoking conflicts has created a dangerous situation which is aimed against the interests of the peoples.

We assess highly the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is a good basis to reduce the tensions caused by imperialism's warmongering policy. Southern Africa is being turned into a major area of tension and competes already, in this sense, with the Middle East. The international community, in view of the imperialist policy, must take effective measures against the occupation of a part of Angola and all of Namibia, against colonialism's attack on Namibia, against the South African war incitement campaign.

The South African invaders are directing their campaigns of destabilization against their neighbors, against sovereign states. This takes place along the entire South African border. The main task is to defend peace. The fight for peace in Europe has to be linked with the fight for peace in Africa. It is necessary to unmask and fight the imperialist attempts to exploit a noble concern of mankind such as the fight against colonialism and racism in order to create tensions. The fight against racism and colonialism is an achievement of all of mankind. Freedom and independence are mankind's sacred possessions.

The forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will be an important platform to contribute toward improving the present international situation, in spite of the constant maneuvers of imperialism which intends to falsify the anti-imperialist character of nonalignment. We are convinced that the unity of the countries forming the Nonaligned Movement is the decisive factor which will cause the downfall of the imperialist machinations to ensure that common sense, realistic thinking, and above all the anti-imperialist line of the movement will triumph.

I should like to express our deep satisfaction that our stay here coincides with the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. His teachings are a living reality for all of us. As the socialist community becomes increasingly stronger in the world they increasingly gain in vigor. All who are present here, all revolutionaries in the world are the product of Marx's thinking. We shall joyfully participate in this great event. Karl Marx did not die. He continues to live in all parts of the world. We wish the comrades of the GDR the greatest success in the forthcoming celebrations which are devoted to the memory of the person and the legacy of Karl Marx which continues to live.

We would once again express the deep satisfaction and the great pleasures of the Mozambique people, the Central Committee of the Frelimo and its members, the Permanent Committee of the Supreme People's Representation and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique toward the people of the GDR, the SED Central Committee and the party members, the Council of State and the GDR Government. We convey a message of friendship and fraternity. Our stay in the GDR offers the opportunity to pay tribute to the strengthening of our already excellent relations.

Leaves for Nonaligned Conference

LD041005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Mar (ADN) -- Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, ended his working visit to the GDR this morning. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Samora Machel is traveling on to the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi.

At the airport, which was bedecked with the flags of the two countries and the red flag of the working class, Erich Honecker and Samora Machel embraced fraternally. Samora Machel once again expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown to him. Erich Honecker asked him to convey best wishes to the people of Mozambique.

Also present with Erich Honecker for the president's send-off were Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bruno Lietz, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry, and food; Dr Kurt Singhuber, mining, metallurgy, and potash; Gerd Koenig, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of a SED Central Committee department. Also present was the USSR envoy to the GDR, Valentin Kopteltsev.

ADN 'Press Release' on Visit

LD041405 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Press Release on Samora Machel's Working Visit to the GDR" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Mar (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the GDR from 3-4 March 1983 on a working visit. The talks between Erich Honecker and Samora Machel were held in a traditional atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, of mutual trust and agreement in all questions dealt with.

Erich Honecker praised the good relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique that have developed in an all-round way on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of February 1979. He assessed highly the successes of the people of Mozambique in building socialism and wished the Fourth Frelimo Congress good results. Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's firm support for the people of Mozambique in the building of the socialist society and in the consolidation of national independence.

Further in the talks Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the performances and initiatives with which the working people of the GDR are further implementing the decisions of the Tenth SED Congress and strengthening their socialist homeland in Karl Marx Year 1983. He described the international scientific conference, which is to be held in Berlin in April 1983 on the topic "Karl Marx and Our Era -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," as an important event.

The most important task of the present time is to avert a nuclear inferno from mankind and to secure permanent peace, Erich Honecker stressed. With their course of confrontation and the arms drive, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially those of the United States, have increasingly aggravated the international situation. With their adventurist and futile striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the stirring up of tensions in various parts of the world and their constant interference in the internal affairs of other states, they are creating serious dangers to world peace. They are trying to replace equal cooperation between states with a policy of threats and blackmail and of economic sanctions and boycotts.

Erich Honecker explained the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries for ending the arms race and for practical measures for the limitation and reduction of armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security as expressed in the Prague declaration by its Political Consultative Committee. In particular it was necessary to oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in West Europe planned by NATO for this year, which will have serious consequences for the prospects of detente. The GDR wants a nuclear-weapon-free Europe and therefore supports the Swedish Government's proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free from battlefield nuclear weapons, and is prepared to make its entire territory available for this.

Erich Honecker stressed the need for still closer cohesion between all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the world. He praised the role of the Nonaligned Movement for the improvement of the international situation. He was convinced that the summit conference of these states in New Delhi in March 1983 will make an important contribution to the struggle against the imperialist policy of war and threats, and to the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of detente.

Erich Honecker strongly condemned imperialism's aggressive policy of confrontation and destabilization in southern Africa, which is characterized by the striving for profit and hegemony. The GDR highly esteems the efforts of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Angola, and the other frontline states directed toward the preservation of peace and to social progress in the region. The GDR is allied in firm internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their liberation movements, the African National Congress, and the South-West African People's Organization. It is necessary for Namibia to be granted independence immediately and with strict observance of Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council.

Samora Machel expressed his deep satisfaction at the cordial and fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR and their steady development in all spheres of society. He gave a review of the state of preparations for the Fourth Frelimo Congress and reported on the great activities and successes of the working people of Mozambique in the competition in honor of this party congress. Samora Machel praised the GDR's achievements in the building of the developed socialist society and stressed the great importance of these achievements measured by international standards.

Under the leadership of the Frelimo the people of Mozambique are making every effort for the further political and economic consolidation of national sovereignty and the continuation of the construction of the material basis of the socialist society. The policy of the South African racist regime, aimed at the destabilization of the progressive states in southern Africa and their overthrow, and supported by imperialism, is unremittingly opposed by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Samora Machel agreed with Erich Honecker in the assessment of the international situation and welcomed the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee as a comprehensive program for arms limitation, disarmament, and the revival and implementation of international detente. The independence of the African peoples is seriously threatened by the policy of imperialism, which is manifest not least in the stirring up of existing and the creation of new centers of conflict and in the establishment of bases for the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is following with deep disquiet imperialism's machinations aimed at splitting the OAU in order to weaken its role in the struggle of the African peoples for peace and social progress and against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialist interference. The People's Republic of Mozambique, which supports the peaceful settlement of all disputes by means of negotiations, will do its utmost to repulse the attacks against the OAU.

Samora Machel spoke about the active contribution of the People's Republic of Mozambique to preparations for the Nonaligned Summit Conference. He was sure that this meeting will make a valuable contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

Finally, the two statesmen reaffirmed the importance of fraternal relations between the two parties, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and they stressed that these relations are of great importance for overall relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique and for the world revolutionary process.

During the working visit by the Mozambique guests Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, had a talk with Mario da Graca Fernandes Machungo, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister for planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 28 February

LD281902 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Monday arrived in Hungary for an official friendship visit on the invitation of Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Stefan Andrei was met at the Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja. Present at the airport were Miklos Barity, Hungary's ambassador to Bucharest, and Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Budapest. The official Hungarian-Romanian foreign ministerial talks started in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks were attended also by Miklos Barity and Victor Boldjan.

Puja Hosts Dinner

LD011223 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja Monday evening gave a gala dinner to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

MTI Reports Communique

LD021832 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 2 Mar 83

["Communique on Stefan Andrei's Visit to Hungary" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from Feb. 28 to March 2.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met Stefan Andrei. Frigyes Puja had official talks with his Romanian partner.

At the talks -- marked by an open, sincere atmosphere -- the sides reviewed Hungarian-Romanian relations. The intention to expand the relations of the two countries and strengthen cooperation in all walks of life, was mutually expressed. Much attention was paid to promotion of the implementation of the agreements and decisions made at the high-level meeting at Debrecen and Oradea in 1977. It was stated at the Budapest meeting that the proposals aimed at the expansion of relations will be further studied through diplomatic channels and mutually acceptable solutions sought.

The parties agreed that further meetings were necessary between leading representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic in order to further strengthen political, economic, cultural, and other contacts.

It was expressed during the talks that the Romanian national minority in Hungary and the Hungarian national minority in Romania are factors of the two countries' relations and the national minorities should stimulate the deepening of Hungarian-Romanian cooperation.

Stefan Andrei invited his colleague for a visit to Romania. Frigyes Puja accepted the invitation with thanks.

Departs 2 March

LD021828 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, who paid an official, friendship visit to Hungary from February 28 to March 2 on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Budapest Wednesday. He was seen off by Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister.

Editorial on Talks, Relations

LD011237 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- "The Budapest visit of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, fits well to the series of traditional and regular dialogues of Hungarian and Romanian leaders," writes an editorial article in Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"In the more recent period of Hungarian-Romanian relations, the meetings of Janos Kadar and Nicole Ceausescu in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in 1977 were of particular importance. The implementation of the agreements and the consistent enforcement of the guiding principles approved in those meetings can be firm pillars of the further development of Hungarian-Romanian relations. There is a lot to do in the interest of the fulfilment of the resolutions passed more than 5 years ago and the Hungarian party considers it its obligation to continuously analyse the fulfilment of these tasks."

The paper stresses: "The present foreign ministerial talks, which hopefully will further develop the achievements of former meetings, can give a new impulse to the broadening of our cooperation. In addition to the surveying of results, there will be an opportunity to jointly work out methods for the settlement of open and unsolved questions that would serve the interest of the peoples of both Hungary and Romania. In bilateral talks it can never be left out of consideration that Romanians living in Hungary and Hungarians living in Romania can serve as an important bridge in the strengthening of a comprehensive cooperation of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

"The talks of the two foreign ministers can give an impetus to the development of Hungarian-Romanian economic relations. In recent years, because of more difficult world economic conditions, the development of bilateral trade, which had shown a rapid increase earlier, slowed down. The talks can make a favourable impact on the exploration of new possibilities, the better use of existing frames, and on the whole of bilateral relations," writes the MAGYAR HIRLAP.

GREEK TECHNOLOGY MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD040935 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Hungarian-Greek Talks" -- MTI headline]

[Excerpt] Budapest, February [as received] 4 (MTI) -- Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology of Greece, has paid a visit of some days to Hungary on the invitation of the Science Policy Commission of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Yeoryios Lianis and his party visited several research institutes, enterprises and universities. The delegation had talks with Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and public education, Lenard Pal, secretary-general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Gyula Szeker, chairman of the national Commission for Technical Development, and Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the government's Science Policy Commission, on bilateral cultural and technical-scientific cooperation. Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Science Policy Commission, met Yeoryios Lianis.

Ministers Agree on Scientific Cooperation

LD032328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Hungary and Greece wish to expand their scientific cooperation. For this reason joint research and development programs will be worked out for the scientists of the two countries. This was agreed to by the Greek minister of research and technology during his talks in Hungary. Georgios Lianis agreed with Istvan Sarlos, deputy prime minister, chairman of the national Science Policy Committee, that cooperation is advantageous to both sides, especially in computer technology, agrarian sciences, and in bauxite processing. The Greek minister, having concluded his discussions, has left Budapest.

ALL-HUNGARIAN PERSONAL COMPUTER NOW IN PRODUCTION

WA031820 Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] Production of personal computers assembled from exclusively Hungarian components has begun at SZKI (Computer Technology Coordinating Instutute). Such machines, previously imported, are far better adapted for performing specific tasks such as economic data processing, bookkeeping and accounting, or management of inventories. Their use frees computers with broader capacity for more important major tasks. In the past only a faction of the capacity of the large computers was utilized; their potential was wasted on minor procedures. Although no special skills are required to operate the personal computers, they permit considerable diversity of use.

The SZKI created its family of personal computers on the basis of a model evolved jointly with the department of automation of Budapest Technical University. Utilization of these computers is being promoted through an ever-expanding selection of program packages.

In addition to production, SZKI has undertaken preparation of various programs as well as the service of its computers.

A simple family of terminals can be linked to the SZKI computers which can then be used to direct production, manage inventories, or store hospital data depending on how they are programmed.

SZKI plans to make 250-300 personal computers this year in collaboration with the ORION and MOM firms.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD032220 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 March -- The Secretariat of the PUWP CC met here today with first voivodship PUWP secretaries. The meeting was chaired by CC first secretary, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. It concentrated chiefly on the evaluation of the party report campaign and the PUWP's further tasks ensuing from that campaign. It also heard information and voiced its opinions on the government's draft anti-inflation and austerity programmes.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS LENIN SHIPYARD PARTY MEETING

LD032237 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The role and tasks of party members in socialist renewal and in overcoming the crisis were the subject of a meeting of the PZPR works' organization at the Gdansk Lenin yard. Two thousand shipyard workers, party, economic and youth activists, and aktiv members, PZPR members, and non-party people arrived. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Edward Lukosz participated.

In a broad, thorough, and critical discussion, matters of the daily life of the works party organization, the whole crew, were discussed. The shipyard workers formulated a program of activity for the works PZPR organization. It was stated that the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress is the most important task. The discussion was dominated by a belief that an improvement in the economic situation of the country, which is not possible without the rapid and effective introduction of the economic reform, is the key to socialist renewal and overcoming the crisis.

OFFICIAL QUERIED ON 28 FEB OPINION POLL

LD032153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2153 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpt] A news conference was held in Warsaw today on the results of an opinion poll published by KURIER POLSKI on prices and taxes. Anna Andrzejewska talks on the subject to the deputy director of the Institute for Price Research, Jan Stankiewicz.

[Andrejewska] The news conference was extremely stormy. It was devoted to the many opinion poll replies that were received. How many persons between 28 February and yesterday, replied to the KURIER POLSKI opinion poll?

[Stankiewicz] By yesterday we received about 8,500 replies.

[Question] How were they classified: Were some of them void?

[Answer] Out of the total number of replies received about 15 percent were invalid.

[Question] Now, please tell me the results of the polls. What generated most protests from the respondents?

[Answer] They protested against food price increases, against the introduction of payments for health and social services, and also against the increase in the cost of energy.

[Question] These were the issues that were most disliked, as you have described in your report.

[Answer] Yes, that is how it should be described.

[Question] What was least disliked?

[Answer] The proposal to increase the price of cigarettes, coffee, luxury cosmetics; savings in administrative expenditure was clearly preferred.

[Question] In the material we received during the news conference there is a diversity of background between respondents. Can you tell me what the workers, specifically, protested against and what they accepted?

[Answer] The replies were fairly uniform concerning points against which the least worker opposition was voiced, including the introduction of payments for health and social services, food, and energy and heating.

[Question] And were the workers interested in the state administration?

[Answer] Yes. This is fairly characteristic. The issues at the top of our list -- I am talking about issues on which the least reservations were voiced -- are savings on administrative expenses, followed by increases in the price of natural coffee, cosmetics, and in the fourth place, increases in the price of cigarettes. [as heard]

[Question] We all realize that the poll is not very representative, because it was published in KURIER POLSKI which does not reach every milieu. There are virtually no voices of farmers. Old-age pensioners constitute a large percentage of respondents who participated in the poll. What is their view of the proposed increases?

[Answer] Twenty-two percent of the replies came from old-age pensioners. Their greatest dislike concerned the increase in the price of energy and heating, of food, payments for health and social services, and also the increase in the price of clothing and textiles.

GDANSK MO FUNCTIONARIES EXPELLED, ARRESTED

LD032105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The minister of internal affairs has punished by expelling from Citizens Militia [MO] service Lieutenant Miroslav B. and Lieutenant Mieczyslaw K., functionaries of the Gdansk Voivodship MO Command, who received material benefits from private persons in exchange for abandoning their duty. The minister of internal affairs also recommended investigation of the case, and the Gdynia Navy Prosecutor's Office applied temporary arrest after an investigation.

'SUBVERSIVE' GROUPS UNCOVERED IN KATOWICE

LD031903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the security service of the Katowice Voivodship Citizens Militia has uncovered several sabotage and subversive groups in Jastrzebie Zdroj and Wodzislaw Slaski. Between January and December of last year these groups gathered explosive material with the intention of blowing up industrial, public, and cultural buildings.

In the course of the preparatory proceedings, propaganda material was seized as material evidence, along with printing equipment and stencils, explosive material, and detonators. With regard to 16 suspects, an act of indictment was sent today to the Katowice Military Garrison Court. The investigation of the other suspects is being conducted by the Katowice security service under the supervision of the Gliwice Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office.

FRG EMBASSY PROTESTS KATOWICE POLICE BEHAVIOR

LD031756 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar (DPA) -- The Embassy of the FRG in Warsaw has protested to the Polish Foreign Ministry about police behavior toward German correspondents last Wednesday in Katowice. Last Wednesday the ARD correspondent in Katowice was arrested by police after a mass in memory of those sentenced in Poland during martial law. He was told to leave the town immediately. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG correspondent had all four tires of his car slashed. Other foreign journalists also complained about the brutal behavior of the police in Katowice. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban indirectly apologized at a press conference on Tuesday for the behavior of police officials toward foreign journalists.

POREBSKI RECEIVES VISITING GDR AMBASSADOR

LD040948 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, has been visiting Wroclaw. During his visit he met with Professor Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek, and Professor Josef Kaleta, chairman of the Wroclaw Town and Voivodship People's Council. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade (Franz Franzel), GDR general consul in Wroclaw. The representatives of the political and administrative authorities informed the guests about the town's and voivodship's socioeconomic situation and about contacts between Wroclaw factories and GDR industry. Comrade Horst Neubauer showed a particular interest in economic cooperation and cultural exchange between the towns of Dresden and Wroclaw, which maintain friendly links.

BRIEFS

POLISH-BULGARIAN TRADE TALKS -- Sofia 3 Mar (PAP) -- An agreement on closer cooperation between the Bulgarian section of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Polish section of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry was signed here today. It is expected that Poland will step up its imports of goods produced by the Bulgarian electroengineering industry, especially of machines and equipment for the agricultural-and-food industry and of industrial hydraulics for agricultural and building machines. Bulgarian industrial and trade enterprises will mount exhibitions in Polish trade enterprises and organise symposie to promote Bulgarian exports to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 3 Mar 83 LD]

NICULESCU, DINCA RECEIVE POLISH OFFICIAL

AU031938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1983 -- Over March 1-3 a delegation of the Union of Consumer Cooperatives of Poland -- Spolem, headed by Bogdan Augustyn, chairman of the union, visited Romania at the invitation of the Central Union of the Cooperatives for Production, Acquisition and Sale of Goods--Centrocoop.

The delegation conducted talks with Paul Niculescu, Centrocoop chairman, on problems of the collaboration between the two organizations. The sides analysed the fulfillment of the targets set in the agreement of collaboration for the 1981-1985 period and established new measures for developing thsi collaboration particularly in the field of economic exchanges and cooperation in various sectors of production.

On March 3 Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Bogdan Augustyn, chairman of the Union of Consumer Cooperatives Union - Spolem of the Polish People's Republic. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations established between the two countries and peoples and on their ascending evolution. At the same time, reference was made to the concern of cooperatist organizations in the two countries to develop the economic collaboration and cooperation, the exhcanges of goods and to expand their relations in other domains of mutual interest.

GNA'S GIOSAN CONFERS WITH PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS

AU031224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Manila (AGERPRES) 3/3/1983 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who are paying an official visit of friendship to the Philippines at the invitation of that country's parliament, met with Querube Makalintal, speaker of the National Assembly.

The same day they had an interview with Cesar Virata, prime minister of the republic of the Philippines. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, peoples and parliaments, at the positive results scored in expanding the Romanian-Philippine cooperation on the bilateral and international planes.

Both sides highlighted the importance of the official visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Philippines for the expansion of the relations between Romania and the Philippines, as well as the role of the contacts at the parliamentary and governmental level, at the level of institutes and organizations, which contributed to rapprochement and better acquaintance between the two peoples, to the identification of further modalities of ensuring a continuous rise in the cooperation between the two countries.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of the international life satisfaction was expressed at the fine collaboration between Romania and the Philippines at the United Nations and in other international bodies, and emphasis was placed on the two countries' determination to work to firmly promote a policy of peace and understanding. The responsibilities were brought to the fore incumbent on parliaments and parliamentarians, just as the need for their enhanced role in the democratic settlement of the complex questions of the contemporary world, to the promotion of the ideals of peace and collaboration of the peoples they represent. In this spirit, the mutual wish was expressed of strengthening collaboration between the two national parliamentary groups within the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

CONSTANTIN READS MESSAGE TO SUDANESE CONGRESS

AU032043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1983 -- Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP presented, at the Fourth Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, a message addressed to that forum by Romania, that highlights the relations on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes between Romania and Sudan to have developed more and more. The message mentions that in the last 11 years the economic exchanges went up more than three fold. The message refers to the fundamental orientations and principles of Romania's foreign policy.

After showing that Romania, a European country, attaches special attention to the developments on the continent, the document points out that she declares in favour of exclusively negotiated solutions to all the interstate problems. Related to the developments in the Middle East, the message mentions that in Romania's opinion there must be achieved a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon must be observed and at the same time there must be made a passage to negotiations within an international conference participated in by all the interested states, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, in view of a global, just solution based on the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on acknowledgement of the Palestinian state and of the Israeli state, on respect for the independence, integrity and sovereignty of each of the states in the region.

Stressed in the message is the fact that Romania supports firmly the efforts made by the African peoples for eradicating for good the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for consolidating national independence, for ensuring their economic and social self-dependent progress.

The message also shows Romania to attach great importance to the questions of underdevelopment, to setting in a new international economic and political order, considering that the developing countries must meet in order to set their strategy both as concerns the collaboration among them, in view of economic and social development, and the progress of negotiations with the developed countries, to the end of reaching adequate understandings apt to ensure effective measures for eradication of underdevelopment, for achieving a new international economic order based on equality, equity and on mutually advantageous economic relations.

Thanking for the message presented, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and of the Sudanese Socialist Union, emphasized its content full of ideas and the friendship established between the two parties, countries and peoples. He also showed that Romania and the Sudan have identical and very similar positions on the major issues of contemporary world.

He requested the head of the RCP delegation to convey to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sincerest thanks for the ideas comprised in the message, and his fraternal salute.

OIL MINISTER URGES IMPROVED LABOR ORGANIZATION

AU030913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1983 -- Over 1983-1985 the Romanian oil industry is called upon to extract an additional quantity of more than five million tons of crude and about eight billion cubic meters of natural gas. The need to extract these additional amounts, as required by the needs of the antional economy, has entailed a passage to the application of a package of measures to improve the ortanization of work and ensure high productivity.

The process of reorganizing activity in the oil and gas industry has generally concluded, Oil Minister Gheorghe Vlad said, adding that the measures taken were primarily aimed at strengthening the basic units, particularly the production teams responsible for carrying into effect the whole drilling-extraction process, which boast their own economic administration and their own plans, as well as at doing away with intermediary links with a view to nearing management to production concomitantly with consolidating the organization of the units in the territory, of the oil fields and drilling-extraction trusts.

The application of these measures, the minister said, implies an enhanced responsibility on the part of all working people in this branch for the fulfillment of plan tasks and the ensurance of a direct link between the remuneration of the personnel -- from oil worker to minister -- and the volume of the production of oil and gas turned out, with the results scored in drilling activities.

The passage to the application of the package of measures to improve the organizational framework of the activities carried on in the oil and gas industry was achieved after extensive consultations with workers and experts in the production units account being also taken, according to the principles of socialist democracy, of the opinions and suggestions made by oil workers.

STAMBOLIC VIEWS NONALIGNED COUNTRIES CONFERENCE

LD031307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (TANJUG) -- I consider that a common and determined stand of the non-aligned countries at the seventh conference can not only contribute to the easing of tensions and alleviation of international instability, but even more than that -- it can help bring about the indispensable shift toward preserving and strengthening independence, equitable cooperation, progress, the extinguishment of the existing crisis flashpoints and solution of long-term problems encumbering the international community.

The president of Yugoslavia Presidency, Petar Stambolic, stated the above in an interview to the Indian news agency, PTI. PTI carried the interview today, Thursday.

Asked how he assesses the present situation on the international political stage, Stambolic said that "the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is held under conditions marked by aggravated international economic and political relations. The crisis of international relations also affects the Non-Aligned Movement and is reflected in mounting pressure on the non-aligned countries and the movement as a whole.

"The Non-Aligned Countries Movement has warned that bloc division and bloc rivalry are among the principal causes of the failure to resolve the major problems the international community is encountering and of their further exacerbation," Stambolic said. "With a view to overcoming this crisis, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has proposed solutions and worked towards their materialization as well," Stambolic added.

"The period of the activity of the Non-Aligned Countries Movement so far has demonstrated that there are no problems regarding which the movement cannot reach consensus -- at least as far as the principles upon which solutions can be found are concerned -- if we invariably pursue the same aim. In the case of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, for instance, consensus was reached at the ministerial conference held in New Delhi in 1981," the Presidency of Yugoslavia president said.

Underlining the importance of a united stand on the basic problems of peace, security and development and on the authentic principles and common aims of the non-aligned countries, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic singled out as unacceptable the thesis according to which the strength of the Movement of Non-Alignment should be in its monolithism. "Our movement is not a bloc and it should certainly not be one. In my opinion, the strength of the movement lies precisely in the fact that it rallies a large number of countries with different socio-economic systems and ideologies for that matter, and that the non-aligned countries manage to find a basis broad enough for concerted action and position towards key international problems," Petar Stambolic underlined.

Asked about Yugoslavia's position regarding the role the Movement of Non-Alignment should play in activating the global negotiations and in other matters, Petar Stambolic said that "at the forthcoming Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, Yugoslavia shall act on the basis of the common principles, objectives and criteria of the policy of non-alignment and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

Yugoslavia resolutely calls for the earliest possible agreement on the commencement of the global negotiations.

Stambolic said he recalled a series of Yuglslavia's activities to this end in the United Nations and said that despite the present stagnation "a vast majority of countries understand that without a global approach and global measures and actions regarding the key issues of international economic relations, it will be difficult to overcome the present state of affairs in the world economy and especially the situation of the developing countries."

"The present crisis gripping the world economy, which exceeds in proportions all the hardships and disruptions the world has experienced since the end of World War Two, confirms that there is no alternative to global negotiations," Stambolic said. "The problems that have accumulated cannot be dealt with by neither provisional nor selective measures and actions. The way out must be sought in such approaches and measures which will lead to radical structural changes in the world economy and towards the establishment of the new international economy order," Stambolic underlined.

"Yugoslavia's stand in this respect also remains unchanged. Despite the difficulties and even uncertainties regarding agreement on launching global negotiations, the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries should confirm that without global solutions there shall be no real ways out of the current economic crisis," Petar Stambolic said.

There are no certain indications that global negotiations will open in the near future, Stambolic said, and added that Yugoslavia therefore believes that "the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, concurrently with efforts towards launching global negotiations, should also take appropriate steps with a view to initiating **urgent** measures to assist the developing countries, above all in critical fields as are: food and agriculture raw materials, energy, trade, money and finances."

Referring to cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries themselves, Stambolic said that this cooperation "offers an exceptionally significant possibility to mitigate the adverse consequences of the world economic crisis, especially since great and as yet untapped possibilities lie in economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

GRLICKOV ON IMPORTANCE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD032236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, spoke today to the Skopje political aktiv on the topical questions of the policy and movement for nonalignment in connection with the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

He emphasized, among other things, that on the eve of every summit of the nonaligned countries, some biased critics, as well as enemies, view certain differences within the movement as proof that its influence is weakening. Some of them also maliciously foresee the possibility of its division into factions and even a split. It is obviously a matter of misunderstanding or lack of desire to penetrate more deeply into the anatomy and dialectics of the Nonaligned Movement. One must bear in mind, Grlickov went on, that nonalignment is a legitimate trend in historic development and not a historic accident and that it is an integral part of the broad process of liberation of peoples from domination and of the affirmation of their political and economic independence. The policy of nonalignment has appeared as a protagonist of the broadest synthesis of the international interest which aspires to reflect all the diverse national interests in their progressive expression on the domestic and international planes. All those who are dissatisfied with the existing situation and see the future of mankind in the creation of a new world based on equality, find their basic moving force in the original ideas, principles and aims of nonalignment, Grlickov said.

Speaking about the controversies between the nonaligned countries, as well as about the ways to overcome them, he emphasized that this commitment is of the greatest principled importance for us. "We considered and consider that a free and legitimate defense of the national interest and its democratic coordination with other countries is the right of every nonaligned country," Grlickov emphasized. This implies the existence of differences as well as the constant search for common interests on the basis of the principles and policy of the Nonaligned Movement. The failure to understand the basic characteristics of the movement leads the malicious critics and adversaries into constant dilemma about its "split," "deep disunity," "being outmoded," and so on. Because of this, we ourselves must do more to establish the existence of the movement on the basis of "unity in diversity" and to affirm it as a democratic antithesis to the bloc or any other uniformity.

According to Grlickov, the insistence on the ideological contents and divisions within the Nonaligned Movement is a historic blunder without any strategic sense and strategic perspective in relation to the original value of the policy of nonalignment. In this connection, Grlickov pointed out that he was referring to the senselessness of the thesis that the nonaligned countries are the "Trojan horse of communism," as well as the thesis about the "natural alliance." Considering that the question of the future of nonalignment is again topical, Grlickov emphasized that nonalignment is an autonomous movement with world-historical aims which are being built on its own assumptions. In this respect, it is groundless to think that from the long-term point of view the Nonaligned Movement will disappear, or that the world will definitely become divided into two antipodal military-political blocs. Such and similar manipulations are designed to spread doubts about an independent, nonbloc, and global role and about the effective action of the policy and movement for nonalignment, Aleksandar Grlickov said.

Speaking about the forthcoming summit in New Delhi, Grlickov emphasized that the historic moment has arrived for the Nonaligned Countries Movement, with its enormous moral-political potential, to become powerfully engaged in the defense of peace, in reducing bloc tension, in stopping the arms race and starting the real process of disarmament. This will be the meaning of the seventh summit and this is the backbone of the political platform with which our delegation goes to New Delhi. Of course, it is also not possible to bypass the problems of relations between individual nonaligned countries and their controversies. However, the summit will not measure up to the present historic task if it gives priority to these questions, just as it cannot ignore then in order to confirm the need to solve them by peaceful means, Aleksandar Grlickov concluded.

MINIC NOTES SUPERPOWER OPPOSITION TO NONALIGNED

LD282248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Zagreb, February 28 (TANJUG) -- Eminent Yugoslav functionary Milos Minic has criticized big powers for acting against the Movement of Nonalignment as a whole and its policy as the principal obstacle to their expansionist policies, the policy of the spheres of interest and influence in the region of Asia, particularly the south of Asia.

In an article published by the Zagreb daily VJESNIK in its tomorrow's issue Minic, a member of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee and former Yugoslav foreign secretary, states that the emergence of a number of military actions, armed conflicts and interventions, as well as intensified confrontations among big powers, in the first place between the United States and the Soviet Union, in the southern region of the Asian Continent, are no coincidence.

Minic said that the region of Southwest, South and Southeast Asia has represented, for a short while, a zone of nonalignment which could have been a firm guarantee of peace and security. However, very soon, actions occurred which broke this zone situated in the strategically exceptionally important region in which big powers aspire to maintain the already acquired or to attain new strategic positions. Minic sees the solution to a number of conflicts which have turned this region into geographically and strategically most sensitive region today, in the re-establishment of the zone of nonalignment, only. This goal encompasses the seeking of political solutions to all crises -- in the Middle East, the war between Iran and Iraq, the Cyprus crisis, the Afghanistan and the Kampuchean crises, Minic added.

Minic also said that the above goal also encompasses the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and security and the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

NEWSPAPERS REVIEW NONALIGNED SUMMIT PROSPECTS

LD031951 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 3 (TANJUG) -- Everything that has taken place over the last two days in New Delhi promises that the Movement of Nonalignment will emerge from its seventh summit strengthened more united with a larger number of members and with a greater action capability to accept by implementing the fundamental principles of nonalignment, numerous challenges the current international crisis poses. With the above assessment regarding the ambassadorial meeting held prior to the nonaligned summit, the Yugoslav daily BORBA today, Thursday begins an extensive report from its correspondent in New Delhi.

In relation to Kampuchea the Belgrade daily POLITIKA states that "it is difficult to suppose that this country's empty seat in the conference hall could be filled" despite the majority's support for Sihanouk's government being represented at the summit, because the nonaligned adopt decisions by a consensus and not by a majority vote.

In referring to the conflict between nonaligned Iraq and Iran POLITIKA stresses that "the summit is perhaps the last international opportunity to take action for peace in the Gulf". POLITIKA's correspondent signals that the discussion regarding the host of the next summit could be more uncertain although much quieter, than in the case of Kampuchea, since reports are that "Iran will persist in its stand that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit should not be held in Baghdad". Yugoslav papers VJESNIK of Zagreb, VECERNJE NOVOSTI and POLITIKA EKSPRESS of Belgrade and OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo similarly comment pre-summit and summit themes setting forth the conviction that the movement's common interests will be given priority at the summit.

VISIT OF LCY DELEGATION TO ITALY CONTINUES

Ribicic Meets Foreign Delegations

LD031204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, March 3 (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI) being held in Milan headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, has had a major number of meetings with delegations of foreign parties attending the highest gathering of Italy's Communists.

A particularly open talk took place between Ribicic and Gerardo Iglesias, the new secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain.

The LCY delegation also had a talk with Hu Qi Li, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China, who leads the Chinese party delegation to the PCI conference.

Last night, the LCY delegation had a talk with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI's Directorate.

Meeting With PCI's Berlinguer

LD041144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0955 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), headed by President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic, conferred last night (Thursday) with General Secretary of the PCI Enrico Berlinguer. The exchange of views related to the work of the congress and the international situation, with special reference to the forthcoming Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi. The promotion of relations between the two parties was also discussed.

In a number of meetings with foreign delegations at the congress, the LCY delegation had talks last night with secretary general of the Greek Communist Party ("of the interior") Yannis Banias, member of the French Communist Party Liberation Front (FLN) Central Committee Heriet Lazari and member of the Workers' Party of Korea Secretariat Ho Yong Suk.

LCY'S KRUNIC, PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD031904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 TANJUG -- The relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), as well as the relations between the two countries, are developing successfully. This was noted here on Thursday by member of the CPC Politburo and of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Xi Zhongxun and member of the LCY Central Committee Bosko Krunic. They stressed that there are broad possibilities of further promotion of relations and mutually useful cooperation in all fields.

Krunic is heading a study delegation of the LCY on a visit to China.

COMMODITY TRADE WITH EGYPT 'TO DOUBLE'

LD031914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Rade Pavlovic said upon returning from Cairo that Yugoslavia and Egypt are about to double their commodity trade. The decision was made by the Joint Yugoslav-Egyptian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation at a session which just closed in Cairo.

The value of Yugoslav-Egyptian commodity trade has been reaching some 300 million dollars a year.

Egypt invests about seven billion dollars in the development of its economy every year.

This favourable circumstance, as well as Egypt's interest in Yugoslav enterprises taking part in the realisation of its development projects, creates new possibilities of expanding the volume of commodity trade and promoting higher forms of cooperation, especially in the capital development projects sectors.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS TANZANIAN OFFICIAL 3 MAR

LD031907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 3 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Central Committee Presidency of the Leagues of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), Dr. Dusan Dragosavac, and Politbureau member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Pauwo Sozigua stated that cooperation between the LCY and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania is good and mutually beneficial.

A delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party is staying in Yugoslavia in the scope of the programme of cooperation between the two parties. The talks in Belgrade have focused on trends in the Movement of Nonalignment and the forthcoming summit conference in New Delhi.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

LD040032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- Lieutenant Colonel Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution, left Belgrade today after a 2-day working visit to our country.

CROATIAN PREMIER ON OIL PURCHASES FROM IRAN

LD032336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Zagreb, March 3 (TANJUG) -- This year's deliveries of Iranian oil to Yugoslavia will have no upper limit but will depend only on deliveries of Yugoslav commodities. This will apply also to oil deliveries in 1984. This was said by Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Ante Markovic here on Thursday evening after returning from a visit to the Islamic republic of Iran. One of the aims of the Croatian delegation's visit to Teheran had been to reach agreement on increasing purchases of oil in Iran.

The largest Yugoslav organisation for oil exploitation and refinement, INA, is in Croatia.

Markovic also said that the two sides had discussed, in "very friendly and constructive talks," questions relating to power generation, transport, petrochemistry, agriculture and exchange of a broad range of consumer goods.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER MEETS ON OIL IMPORTS, KOSOVO

LD020053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, Janos Sreder, delegate from Vojvodina, asked the Federal Executive Council [(FEC)] what it was doing to secure foreign currency for oil imports and what has been done to ensure more efficient control over the implementation of last year's law on oil.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia issued a letter on 18 February stating that until now it has not given a single guarantee for the import of oil and oil derivatives for February and March. The obligations of the empowered banks which have not yet been met and which stem from the law on securing foreign currency for the payment of oil now amount to 258 million dinars and this, the letter says, must be considered the most conservative estimate. An inspection, according to Sreder, would no doubt establish that this figure is higher.

According to Sreder, oil reserves in refineries for the most part are used up. Refineries in Vojvodina, for example, have only enough raw material for another few days after which they will stop production. Soon after, gas pumps will also be dry. Knowing that the spring sowing begins in a few days, we can see how serious the situation is. If we do not obtain oil by then, this will jeopardize not merely the sowing but will probably have serious consequences for the economy as a whole, Sreder said.

The FEC will answer this question at the Chamber's next session on 9 March.

At today's session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly, Mihailo Tiodorovic, delegate from Montenegro, asked the FEC if the situation in higher education in Kosovo has been assessed. This province is the only region in our country where the number of students admitted to university departments and higher schools corresponds to the number of members of the nationalities in question. Last year, for every five Albanian students admitted, there could only be one student who spoke a different language. In 1981 a total of 150 students were admitted to the department of economics in Pristina to attend lessons in Serbo-Croatian. This year, however, due to the fact that a great number of Serbs have moved out, a mere 88 students will be allowed to enroll. I should not even have to mention here that in keeping with the SFRY Constitution this situation is untenable, Tiodorovic said.

In addition, Tiodorovic also asked if cooperation between the university in Pristina and other universities in the countries and abroad is being followed and analyzed. Over the past 2 years quite a few professors teaching in Serbo-Croatian have left the university and it has now been announced that they will not be replaced as there is no money. At the same time, university lecturers from Sofia will spend 42 days in Pristina this year and their colleagues from Pristina will spend the same number of days in Bulgaria. Why is it that the rector's office has not done the same thing when it comes to our universities, Tiodorovic asked.

HEATING CUT IN ZENICA DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE

LD032243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Summary] Zenica, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- For 2 days, more than 12,000 apartments as well as schools and other establishments normally heated by the Zenica Ironworks have been without heating. It is not known when heating will be restored to the homes of more than 50,000 people living in Zenica, who have just received notification of a 30 percent increase in heating costs.

According to the director of the heating plant at the ironworks, the decision to cut off heating was taken in order to conserve limited supplies of coal in order to avoid disruption in the production of iron and steel. Throughout February the ironworks received daily 1,000 tons of coal from Zenica's mine, but in the last few days this amount has dropped to only 900 tons. According to the ironworks, heating will not be restored until the daily supply is restored to 1,600-1,800 tons.

The Zenica mine has refused to issue a concrete statement on this matter and also on the fact that payments owed to the Zenica mine by the ironworks have still not been paid.

It is interesting that the heating cuts coincided with the expiration of the term set by the assembly of coal producers and consumers for the repayment of these debts.

LJUBICIC PROPOSES EXTENDED LEADERSHIP MANDATES

LD040029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- In spite of all the problems which we are facing, our society continues to develop very quickly. Our material basis is growing stronger and self-management continues to create paths of further development in spite of the present difficult conditions. This demands that social organs mobilize all available forces and support an orientation which leads to optimum results, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, emphasized in his conversation today with the political-economic aktiv of the Belgrade minicipality of Stari Grad.

Referring to the question of the mandate, Nikola Ljubicic said that it seems that we have not understood very well Comrade Tito's idea, so it was thought that collective leadership and responsibility could only be achieved by a 1-year mandate. Ljubicic expressed the view that collective leadership can be achieved by a slightly longer mandate. He considers that retaining a 1-year mandate would increase the power of the administration and enable it to express itself even more. [as received] I considered and I still consider, Ljubicic emphasized, that this is not a good solution, that the mandate should be extended and that the present solution should be applied to some of the highest organs, and a change should be made in the municipalities and in a number of other places.

Referring to the recent League of Communists of Serbia and LCY Central Committee plenums, Ljubicic said that the conclusions of the plenums also obligated the organizations of the League of Communists in the public information media, publishing houses and other similar organizations to determine clear and concrete tasks. It is generally agreed that these means and institutions contribute with their overall work to the implementation of social obligations, but there have also been quite a few mistakes and irresponsible attitudes on the part of some workers in the information media and in these institutions. This happened because the party life in these environments was not on the level required for such responsible work.

The influence of petty-bourgeois, liberalist, nationalist and other forces, directed against this system and against the social character of production and self-management, has been expressed in some information media and publishing houses. The League of Communists and the working people in these media did not take this into account. These forces exerted their influence by encouraging the separation of the information media from the working environments, spreading the feeling of vanguardism and ambitions.

The Communists and all working people in the information media must work to contribute to the overcoming of certain problems, to the correct direction of all social forces and to the easier implementation of the tasks set by society, Ljubicic said. We must seriously ponder the phenomena of nationalism in our country, Ljubicic emphasized. Not even the smallest nationalist attacks must be underestimated. Even if only two students attend the so-called Serbian Orthodox New Year and shout slogans against a nation or nationality, this must concern us deeply. The question is how we educate these young people and the influence of the sociopolitical organizations in the environments where such individuals appear.

Why such an uproar over "Golubnjaca," Ljubicic asked, and said that the young could not possibly know the horrors of the fratricidal war.

Why open the wounds by so much discussion about "Golubnjaca" and a "knife"? Instead of such discussions, the media should turn to the economy, so that we all strive to strengthen our economic power, so that nobody will set conditions on whether we should or should not get credit.

I consider it necessary to settle accounts with all who oppose the line of the League of Communists, or who doubt the League of Communists. We shall win the political battle, Nikola Lujubicic emphasized.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY SESSION REPORTED

LD040258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session chaired by Branko Mikulic, the Presidency of the Socialst Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina considered current foreign political trends and, in this context, the international position and activity of our country. The Presidency assessed that becasue of the complexity of the international situation the responsibility of republics and provinces for establishing and realizing the foreign policy of our country is increasing.

During the discussion -- as it was announced today -- it was concluded that in the present international situation the further preservation of the international position and security of Yugoslavia depends on our internal economic and poltiical stability. The economic and social difficulties with which our society is faced in this phase of its development can only be overcome by the further development of socialist self-management, and in this connection the policy of reliance on our own resources is of primary importance. It was assessed that the advocates of our economic cooperation with other countries are adjusting too slowly to the demands of stabilization, and that this cooperation, particularly with developing countries, still lags behind the adopted strategy and real possibilities of our economy. To this end the Presidency expressed the opinion that it is essential to analyze in greater depth the economic cooperation of the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina with nonaligned and developing countries.

Taking as a starting point the inseparability of the responsibility of all republics and provinces for the promotion of good-neighborly cooperation, the Presidency pointed to the importance of further involvement in the consistent carrying out of the established principles of good-neighborly relations. We must devote special attention to the position of our national minorities in neighboring countries, fully respecting the fact that they must realize their rights within the framework of general rights enjoyed by other citizens of those countries.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST IRREDENTIST BEGIN IN SKOPJE

LD021531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Skopje has begun proceedings against Arslan Resiti, 23, from Tetovo, for the criminal act of associating for the purpose of hostile activity. In the period from 1980 until April of last year, as a member of the irredentist "Call for Freedom" organization, Resiti acted from positions of greater Albanian nationalism and chauvinism in Tetovo and the surrounding area, as well as in Switzerland. Through members of the said hostile organization, who were recently sentenced in Skopje, the accused, Resiti, obtained material having hostile content and became acquainted with forms of illegal hostile activity. Later, he also took an oath of allegiance to the irredentist organization.

According to the indictment, the accused wrote hostile leaflets and pamphlets and distributed them to Tetovo and the surrounding area.

STUDENTS SENTENCED IN SKOPJE FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD021238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Skopje District Court sentenced Kaza Ajredin [name as received], aged 27 and a student from Gostivar, to 6 years' imprisonment for hostile activity.

On the basis of the indictment, the testimonies of the defendant and witnesses and the material evidence, the court established that beginning as far back as 3 years ago Kaza Ajredin had maintained contact with the emigre (?hostile) organization "the Vardar Union-Free Albanian Word" ["Vardarski Savez-Slobodna Albanska Rec"] whose headquarters were in Marseilles (France). The said irredentist Albanian organization carried out hostile activity against our country in several West European countries. Kaza Ajredin kept in touch with its leaders by phone, letters and personal contact. The aims of this chauvinist hostile organization were to "liberate" Skopje, Gostivar, Struga, Tetovo and Debar and join them to Albania.

The court stated that Kaza Ajredin, a second-year student at the Skopje department of philology, (Albanian studies group), had been "empowered" to even become dean of his faculty! The organization regularly supplied him with hostile propaganda material and instructions for action.